

CLEANING AND SANITIZING

Food Utensils washed, rinsed and air-dried [19 CSR 20-1.025 {4-601.11}]

- The caregiver must observe the procedure at all times
- The caregiver may use a domestic dishwasher
- Cloths may not be used to dry dishes and utensils

Reason

Dishes not washed properly in hot, soapy water and then rinsed in hot, clean water can leave harmful germs on the dishes and utensils. When the dishes and utensils are used again, harmful germs can make the children ill. Cloth towels can become contaminated with harmful germs. If used to dry dishes and utensils, the cloth towels could deposit the harmful germs on the dishes and utensils.

Correction Time Frame

Dish and utensil washing procedures can be changed at the time of inspection. A reinspection may be conducted at the discretion of the inspector.

Single service items used only once. [19 CSR 20-1.025 {4.502.13 (A)}]

- Caregivers must only use plastic forks, plastic or foam plates and plastic cups one time
- Single use aluminum pie pans may not be used over and over

Reason

Single service items such as styrofoam, plastic utensils and aluminum pie pans are not designed to be washed and reused. These items become pitted, scratched and cracked. Washing pitted and cracked utensils will not remove food particles and bacteria effectively.

Correction Time Frame

At the time of inspection.

Food contact surfaces cleaned in place are washed, rinsed and sanitized with approved sanitizers [19 CSR 20-1.025 {4-702.10; 4-702.11; 4-703.11}, 19 CSR 30-61.090 (1) (I)]

- Counter tops used to prepare food and tabletops used to serve food shall be washed, rinsed and sanitized
- The recommended sanitizing solution is a diluted mixture of chlorine bleach and water. For clean-in-place methods, the mixture should be at least one hundred (100) parts per million and no more than two hundred (200) parts per million. One teaspoon of bleach to a gallon of water will meet this rate. Quaternary ammonias can also be used as a sanitizer if it is mixed and used according to labeled instructions.

Note: The BERL recognizes that other literature available to the provider contains several different measurements (1 tablespoon, 2 tablespoons, 1/3 cup per gallon of water, etc.) to achieve an acceptable sanitizing solution. The above BERL measurements have been determined to be effective in killing germs while being nontoxic to children and safe to be used in child care areas. A teaspoon per gallon of water to achieve 100 to 200 part per million is based on the Food and Drug Administration's regulations and standard laboratory procedures and measurements.

- Sanitizers which strengths cannot be tested with chemical test strips and/or that contain deodorizers cannot be used.

Note: Products that contain phenol compounds like some Lysol products are not approved for use on food contact surfaces and shall not be used on infant and toddler items.

Reason

Surfaces and equipment that cannot be immersed, washed, rinsed, and air-dried must also be free of contaminants. To ensure these surfaces are clean and safe, a sanitizing step is required. Sanitizers must be free of added chemicals to reduce the child's exposure to toxic chemicals. Many over the counter products intended for use in the kitchen cannot be tested using chemical test strips to determine the strength of the solution. Products containing phenol compounds have been known to cause severe illnesses and death in infants and toddlers. Caregivers must use caution when choosing a sanitizing product. The Environmental Protection Agency classifies all sanitizers as pesticides. If the wrong product is used or is mixed too strong, it could be toxic to the children in care. Young children absorb chemicals into their bodies through their skin easier than older children and adults. Because of their small body size, a small amount of any chemical has a much greater affect on them than on adults.

Correction Time Frame

At time of inspection. A reinspection may be conducted within thirty (30) days at the discretion of the inspector.

Infant/toddler toys washed, rinsed and air dried after contact with body fluids, when soiled or at least daily [19 CSR 30-61.095 (2) (C) 1.]

- Wash water must be clean.
- Toys used by infants and toddlers that are too large to wash in the sink shall be washed, rinsed and sanitized in place.
- Use of sanitizers with phenol compounds (some Lysol products) are not to be used on infant and toddler toys.
- Read the label of the products you use
- Any compound with the letters "phene" or "phenol" should not be used
- Drying cloths may not be used

Reason

Communicable diseases can be transmitted from child to child if toys are contaminated with feces, saliva, mucous and vomit. Small children have poor hygiene habits and may place toys into their mouths. Caregivers must use caution when choosing a sanitizing product. The Environmental Protection Agency classifies all sanitizers as pesticides. If the wrong product is used or is mixed too strong, it could be toxic to the children in care. Young children absorb chemicals into their bodies through their skin easier than older children and adults. Because of their small body size, a small amount of any chemical has a much greater affect on them than on adults.

Correction Time Frame

At time of inspection. A re-inspection may be scheduled at the discretion of the inspector.

Diapering surface and potty chairs washed, rinsed and sanitized after each use with approved agents [19 CSR 30-61.085 (2) (C) 2., 19 CSR 30-61.175 (1) (E) 1.]

- Utensil washing sinks shall not be used to wash, rinse and sanitize potty chairs
- After each use, the diapering surface must be cleaned using the three-step method
- The surfaces of diapering surfaces shall be in good repair; they must be smooth, easily cleaned and free of cracks, tears, and holes
- Note: Duct tape is not to be used to repair diapering surfaces.**
- Products containing phenol compounds shall not be used to clean and sanitize these items
- Potty chairs must be kept in the bathroom

Note: While the seat portion of the potty chair must be washed, rinsed and sanitized in place, the bottom portion need only be emptied, rinsed clean and sprayed with a sanitizing solution.

Reason

Diapering surfaces and potty chairs can become contaminated with disease from feces. The diseases can be carried from one child to other children. If a child is ill and the diaper is changed, or the potty chair is used without sanitizing in between uses, illness can be transmitted from one child to the next. Caregivers must use caution when choosing a sanitizing product. All sanitizers are classified as a pesticide. If the wrong product is used, or is mixed too strong, it could be toxic to children. Young children absorb chemicals into their bodies easier than older children and adults. Because of their small body size, a small amount of any chemical has a much greater affect on them than adults.

Test kits available to check proper concentration of sanitizing solutions

[19 CSR 20-1.010 (13) (O)]

- The caregiver must always have test kits on hand
 - The sanitizing solution shall be tested every day
 - Chlorine test solutions shall be one hundred (100) to two hundred (200) parts per million
- Note: One teaspoon of bleach to a gallon of water.**
- Quaternary Ammonia solutions must be two hundred (two) parts per million at all times

Reason

Test strips ensure that the sanitizing solution is at the right strength. If the solution is not at the right strength, then either it cannot kill disease-causing germs if too weak, or if too strong, it could be toxic to the children.

Correction Time Frame

Within thirty (30) days or before the annual expiration date. The caregiver can mail a receipt to the inspector showing the purchase of the test strips.

Soiled laundry stored and handled in a manner which does not contaminate food and food related items and contact items

- Soiled laundry shall not be stored in the kitchen or food storage areas
- Soiled laundry shall be stored in containers
- The provider must wash hands after handling soiled laundry

Reason

Soiled laundry may be handled in a way that food or food contact surfaces or other childcare items can become contaminated. The food, food contact surfaces and other childcare items can then transfer disease-causing germs to the children.

Correction Time Frame

At the time of inspection.